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PYRENOMYCETES SCARCELY KNOWN IN NORTH AMERICA.

A. P. MORGAN.

CHAETOMIUM ROSTRATUM Speg.

Saccardo, Sylloge XVI, 429.

On dung of Rabbit (*Lepus*). Preston, O. 1902.**TEICHOSPORA PATELLARIOIDES** Sacc.

Saccardo, Sylloge II, 300.

On old wood of *Ulmus*, Preston, O. Dec. 1903. Perithecia 0.25-0.30 mm. Asci 90-100 x 12-15 mic. Spores 5-7-septate and muriform, 18-20 x 8-10 mic.

BERTIA FRUCTICOLA P. Henn.

Saccardo, Sylloge XI, 305.

Growing on old nut of *Juglans nigra*, Preston, O. Oct. 1903. Perithecia 0.5-0.6 mm. in diameter. Asci cylindric, with a short stalk, 130-140 x 11-13 mic.; spores fusiform, 1-septate, strongly constricted at the septum, hyaline, each cell 2-guttulate, 20-30 x 5-7 mic.

CUCURBITARIA DELITESCENS Sacc.

Saccardo, Sylloge II, 311.

On corticate branches of *Persica vulgaris*, Preston, O. March 1904. Asci well matured, 140-150 x 15-20 mic.; spores oblong-obovoid, 5-7-septate and muriform, constricted at the middle septum.

EUTYPELLA MICROSPERMA Kalch & Malbr.

Saccardo, Sylloge XI, 275.

On dead branches of *Prunus americana*, Preston, O. March 1904. The spores 5-6 x 1 mic., smaller than in *Eu. prunastri* Pers.

OHLERIA ULMI H. Fab.

Saccardo, Sylloge II, 97.

On *Ulmus americana*, Preston, O. April 1904. Perithecia semi-immersed, a thin white byssus overspreading the wood; in exposed places the byssus soon disappears. Spores fusiform, 20-24 x 4-5 mic.

ZIGNOELLA EBULI Malbr. & Brun.

Saccardo, Sylloge IX, 861.

Growing on Sambucus canadensis. Berlese says it is Lophiostoma praemorsum Lasch. Superficially it looks like a Lophiostoma, but the perithecium opens by a pore every time. The old genus Lophiostoma does not work well as a distinct family.

LASIOSPHAERIA ULIGINOSA (Fries).

Starbäck, Bot. Not. 1893.

(*Lasiosphaeria hirsuta* (Fries) var. *terrestris* Sacc.)

Saccardo, Sylloge II, 191.

I occasionally find this species growing on smooth sandy soil along a stream. The perithecia are gregarious; there is no subiculum, but each perithecium is attached to the soil by hyphae radiating from the base. Asci 140-160 x 18-20 mic.; spores, cylindric, curved, continuous, hyaline, 50-60 x 5-7 mic.

RHYNCHOSTOMA AMERICANUM (E. & E.)

(*Rhynchostoma cornigerum* Karst. var. *americana* E. & E.)

N. A. Pyrenomycetes, p. 196.

The first specimens sent to Ellis were old and broken; specimens found since enable me to furnish the following diagnosis. It will be seen that the species is nearer to *Rhynchostoma exasperans* Karsten than to *Rhynchostoma cornigerum*.

Perithecia large, globose-ovoid, black, superficial, closely crowded together and sometimes connate, seated on a thin, brown subiculum of densely interwoven hyphae; the thick conic rostra usually shorter, scarcely longer than the diameter of the perithecia. Asci cylindric, 8-sporous, paraphysate, 90-120 x 5-6 mic. with the slender stalk; spores elliptic-oblong, inaequilateral, brown, uniseptate, 10-12 x 4-5 mic.

ERIOSPHAERIA INAEQUALIS Grove.

Saccardo, Sylloge IX, 697. (Add. 1886.)

The peculiarity of this species is that the two cells of the spore separate at maturity as in species of *Hypocrea*. I do not consider the accompanying *Hyphomyces* to be *Gonytrichum caesium*, though it is something not far away. This species is certainly very closely related to *Sphaeria pulchriseta* Peck and two or three other forms. The way the species of the simple *Sphaerias* having septate spores are assembled into genera in the Sylloge is an extremely artificial construction.

HYPOXYLON ARGILLACEUM (Pers.)

This species seems to be rare in North America, at least the species as described by Nitschke. I find it on the bark of *Fraxinus americana*. My note upon the fruit differs somewhat from Nitschke's description; it is as follows: Asci cylindric, with a long slender pedicel, paraphysate, 8-sporous, the spores obliquely uniseriate, the sporiferous part 100-125 x 10-12 mic.; the spores simple, elliptic-oblong, inaequilateral, brown, 17-20 x 9-10 mic.

NOTES ON UREDINEAE, III.

E. W. D. HOLWAY.

PUCCINIA ATRO-FUSCA (Dudley & Thompson) Holway n. n. This species was described in this Journal (10:55. March 1904) as *Uromyces atro-fuscus*, and though I have been unable to examine the type specimens I have the same plant on *Carex douglasii* collected by J. S. Colton near Ellensburg, Yakima region, Wash., Aug. 25, 1902. It is a very interesting rust. The supposed teleutospores are typical amphispores, closely resembling those of *Puccinia vexans*. The teleutospores in my specimens are few, intermixed with the amphispores, oblong, the two cells rounded, nearly equal in size, dark brown, smooth, apex rounded, only a little thickened, slightly constricted, 36-40 x 16-22 μ , pedicel hyaline, about the length of the spore.

I find no uredospores, and believe that those described are not uredospores. Their description of the II reads: "Spores scattered among the teleutospores, not abundant, elliptical, 16-17.5 x 26-26 μ , rather thick-walled, echinulate, germ-pores conspicuous, equatorial."

This applies exactly to the amphispores, which are frequently found of this shape and size. An examination of them in lactic acid shows that all the amphispores possess two equatorial germ-pores. Their description mentions a I stage which is evidently an error and was no doubt intended to describe the sori of their supposed II and III stages. Further collections will no doubt enable illustrations and fuller descriptions to be made.